

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 50. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD, JR.**

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

**Just Imported,  
AND FOR SALE,  
AT W. MENTELLE'S  
COMMISSION STORE,  
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leary,  
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS  
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,  
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and  
Ground Nuts—Also,  
A variety of Choice TOYS,  
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &  
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,  
SUCH AS  
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,  
BOXES, Glass and Painted,  
Elegant Painted and Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,  
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TROTUMS, and oth-  
ers too numerous for description,  
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and  
coughs,  
Dirt, in sticks,  
DURABLE INK,  
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,  
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,  
An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,  
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior  
quality,  
ROSS COTTON,  
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,  
ROMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,  
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,  
RAPPEE SNUFF.  
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.  
November 20.  
47**

**Eastern Bills of Exchange,**  
May be had on Baltimore, Philadelphia and  
New York, at 60 days sight, by application to  
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.  
October 13, 1815—42-11

**New & Cheap Goods.**  
JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at  
his store next door to Mr. Asa Blanchard's, on  
Mill-street, a neat and well selected assortment of  
**MERCHANDISE,**  
which will be sold on good terms for Cash, Linsey,  
Linen or Whiskey. JOSEPH LEMON.  
October 28.  
P. S. The part of the house unoccupied by me,  
my two rooms, garret, kitchen and other necessary  
buildings, suitable for a small family to rent.  
J. L. L.

**New Publications.**  
Just received by Wm. Essex & Son, Booksellers  
and Stationers, at the Franklin Head.  
**DUTY; OR THE WHITE COTTAGE,** a Novel,  
by the late Mrs. Roberts, author of *Rose and Em-  
ily*, with the character of the author by Mrs.  
Opie.  
**DISCIPLINE;** a Novel, by the author of *Self-Con-  
trol*.  
Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, comprising  
several pieces not contained in any former Edition,  
with a revised and improved Biographical  
sketch of the author.  
A new Edition of **GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY,**  
revised and improved, to which have been added,  
the late discoveries of Dr. Herschel and other  
eminent Astronomers, illustrated with twenty-  
eight correct Maps.  
Archives of Useful Knowledge, Commerce, Manu-  
factures, Rural and Domestic Economy, agricul-  
ture and the useful Arts, by J. Menze.  
A very large and elegant assortment of the BOOK  
of COMMON PRAYERS.  
41 Lexington, Oct. 28, 1815.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of  
**FASHIONABLE  
MERCHANDISE,**  
SUITABLE for the present and approaching  
season, at his store opposite the Printing  
Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully  
selected by himself, which he is determined to  
sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or  
retail, for Cash.  
JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815. 43-

**To the Public.**  
MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette  
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its  
several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY  
ACCOUNTMENT MAKING.—I tender my  
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the  
distinguished patronage I have received from them.  
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-  
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid  
of some of the best workmen and a constant supply  
of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render  
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour  
me with their applications by order or otherwise.  
JOHN BRYAN.  
October 7.

**EASY SADDLES.**  
A word to those who are fond of easy riding.  
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,  
which is for the most part a just and general one, and  
is really a great grievance to those who have much  
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-  
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-  
medy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the  
public that I have accomplished it.—I have project-  
ed a plan which is by means of strong and well ten-  
dered steel springs, so constructed as to support the  
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &  
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any  
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The  
plan is entirely different from the English elastic  
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and  
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive  
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,  
and the tree not being put out of its original form,  
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,  
which is complained of in these saddles with spring  
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its  
vicinity, have those saddles of wire use, and but one  
sentiment I believe exists among them, in favour of  
their superiority.—The invention is equally as appli-  
cable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-  
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at  
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their  
use for themselves. In point of durability I will  
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and supe-  
rior to most.  
I have taken the necessary steps to secure a  
patent for this invention, and expect that no gen-  
tleman saddler will attempt to avail himself of my plan.  
J. B.

**Bartlett & Cox,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-  
form their Western friends, that they still continue  
to transact business on commission as formerly.  
New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.  
48-

**CALE SKINS,  
FOR SALE.**  
30 Dozen Philadelphia best finished Calf Skins.  
—Also a few dozen elegant dressed Buck and  
Deer Skins, suitable for Saddlers. Apply to James  
Garrison, on Main-street, next door to James Weir's  
Store. Lexington Nov. 25. 48-3

**The Subscribers**  
Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small  
advance for Cash, or on a short credit,  
A QUANTITY OF  
**Coffee, Sugar, Queens' Ware,  
Rice, Copperas & Logwood,**  
And a small assortment of  
**DRY GOODS.**  
By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit pur-  
chasers. They also have a number of SADDLES,  
BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which  
they will barter for good WHISKEY.  
AYRES & MOODY.  
Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815. 48-11

**Downing & Grant**  
Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-  
more, and are now opening at their store on  
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-  
streets) Lexington,  
**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
GROCERIES,**  
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:  
Sugar, Raisins, Prunes, Almonds, Figs,  
Coffee, Cold Struck, Sweet & Castor,  
Teas, Cocoa, Sassafras, Molasses,  
Chocolate, New-England Cheese, Salt,  
Ginger, Shad, Herrings, Mustard, Allum,  
Mace, Cloves, Black Pepper, Cayenne do  
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mustard, Indigo,  
Madder, Copperas, Brimstone,  
WINE, BRANDY,  
Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,  
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,  
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for  
Cash.  
House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing  
done as usual.  
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-  
ington Nov. 25, 1815. 48-11

**TO MECHANICS AND MANU-  
FACTURERS.**  
WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, sev-  
eral Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also a good  
Fuller and Dresser of Cloths; and a Wool Stapler—  
also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages  
will be given in money as often as wanted.  
Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to  
21 years of age to learn the various branches of  
Manufacturing woaden goods and papers; to whom  
liberal encouragement will be given, when well  
recommended.  
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over  
9 years old; to whom good wages and constant em-  
ployment will be given.  
Also wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply  
at the Lexington Manufactory to  
JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Nov. 22, 1815. 48-11

**IMPORTANT NOTICE  
TO THE LADIES.**  
THE Lexington Manufactory Company are de-  
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached  
Linen or Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable  
them to manufacture the important article of fine  
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and  
might be avoided if the patronage and economy of  
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt  
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.  
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a  
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are  
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-  
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag  
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum  
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-  
ufactures of your state.  
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached  
Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for  
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.  
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-11

**To all whom it may Concern.**  
**TAKE NOTICE.**  
That I shall attend on the tract of land whereon  
the widow Claggett now lives, on the 14th day of  
December next, with the county surveyor and pro-  
cessioner, in order to establish and fix corners, if  
there should be any missing, and continue from day  
to day, until it is finished—the said tract of land was  
patented in the name of William Hays. Given  
under my hand this 21st day of November, 1815.  
AARON PRATHER, Ex'or.  
for Nancy Claggett, dec.  
48-4

**CASH  
WILL BE GIVEN FOR  
5 OR 6 LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,  
FROM 11 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.**  
Enquire of the PRINTER.  
45

**WHEAT.**  
THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the  
highest market price.—Application to be made at  
the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam  
Mill on the lower end of Water street.  
JOHN SCOTT, JR. & CO.  
6th November, 1815. 45-11

**Take Notice.**  
The public are cautioned against purchasing the  
lot of ground No. 7, drawn by John Elliott out of  
the tract of land owned by the late George Elliott,  
deceased, of Fayette County—as I hold a claim on  
said lot which will not be relinquished until satis-  
fied.  
JOHN PROCTOR, Executor.  
November 20, 1815. 47

**CASH**  
Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard,  
and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their fac-  
tory, upper end of Main street.  
MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.  
Oct. 9, 1815.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY BY SHARES OF

One Hundred Dollars each.

**Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins,**  
Being compelled to Dispose of their property, pro-  
pose to do so upon the following

**PLAN AND SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION:**

1st—One Lot in the town of Lexington,  
valued at \$20,000,

This Lot is about the centre of the  
town, being a corner lot binding  
on Main and Mill streets; the  
buildings thereon, now under a  
rent of \$1,050. It is opposite the  
corner store of Messrs. Sa-  
muel and George Trotter; con-  
tains sufficient ground for three  
good buildings and a stand for his  
business inferior to none in Lexing-  
ton.

2d—One other lot in said town valued  
at 10,000

This is a new large brick building,  
near the residence of Mrs. Rus-  
sell, completely finished, with  
fine cellars, kitchen, smoke-  
house, stable, &c. with a well of  
good water. This lot is bounded  
by three streets, running 153 feet  
on the front street, and 190 feet  
on the others; it is now occupied  
by Mr. Scott, Cashier of the  
Lexington Branch Bank, and is  
as desirable a residence as any  
part of Lexington.

3d—One other lot in said town valued  
at 10,000

This is the lot and brick buildings  
thereon, now occupied by Joseph  
H. Hawkins, Esq. on High-street;  
the house is well built and fin-  
ished, with five rooms on the first  
two floors, two good garret  
rooms, cellar, brick kitchen,  
dairy, smoke-house, &c. and well  
of water; the lot binds 64 feet  
on High-street, running back to  
right angles 228 feet to an alley  
running from Main Cross-street,  
which also belongs to the lot.

4th—One other Lot in said town valued  
at 7,000

This is a corner lot, fronting the  
new market house, binding on  
Water-street 31 feet, and on  
Upper-street 137 feet, including  
a two story frame building on the  
corner, and the two brick build-  
ings on Upper-street; one of  
these brick buildings is 65 feet  
long, by 27 wide, two stories  
high; the other 65 feet long, by  
20 wide, one story high, now  
used as a nail factory, shop, &c.  
These buildings with an uncon-  
siderable sum in finishing, would  
rent for from 7 to \$800 pr. ann.  
The interest in this property is  
an estate for two lives in the  
whole, and an estate in fee for one  
undivided fourth part, subject to  
a ground rent of \$100 per an-  
num, during the two lives.

5th—One other Lot in said town valued  
at 5,000

Being an equal undivided moiety of  
ground, binding on Main street  
40 feet, and running back 222  
feet to a Short-street, and bind-  
ing on Short-street 66 feet, includ-  
ing a large frame dwelling-  
house on Main-street, and some  
small buildings on Short-street;  
now under a rent of \$300 per an-  
num.

6th—One other Lot in said town, valued  
at 2,500

Being a lot situate on Main Cross-  
street, with the buildings there-  
on, part brick and part frame,  
now under a rent of \$200 per an-  
num.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12—Being six other  
Lots near said town of Lexington,  
valued at \$1000 each, 6,000

These are beautiful Lots of well  
timbered land, near the town,  
containing about five acres each  
lot; the timber on these lots is  
worth more than half their esti-  
mated value. A small portion of  
this ground has been cleared as  
a garden spot, and on one of the  
lots a well of fine water. They  
are a short distance beyond the  
residence of Jas. B. January, esq.

13th—One House and Lot in Elizabeth-  
town, valued at 1,000

Elizabethtown is the county seat of  
Hardin county; is a handsome,  
flourishing place, and the property  
cost the estimate given.

14th—One other lot in said town of  
Lexington, valued at 700

Being an equal undivided moiety of  
a Lot lying on Water-street,  
in Lexington, adjoining the Lots  
of Mr. Todd and Messrs. Sa-  
muel and George Trotter.

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,  
26, 27, 28, 29 and 30—Sixteen  
other Lots lying in said town  
valued at \$500 each lot, 8,000

These are handsome building Lots  
fronting the residence of Mrs.  
Russell and Thomas January esq.  
These Lots are bounded by three  
streets, and each lot contains 60  
feet front on one or the other  
streets, running back at right an-  
gles 75 1/2 feet

31 and 32—Two other Building Lots in  
said town of Lexington, valued at  
\$500 each, 1,000

These Lots bind on Main Cross-  
street, above the rope-walk of  
Thomas January.

33d—One other Lot near said town, val-  
ued at 500

Being an out Lot, containing be-  
tween two and three acres, late  
the property of Thos. T. Tib-  
batts.

34 to 93—Being 60 shares of 100 dol-  
lars each of stock, in the Lexing-  
ton White Lead Manufacturing  
Company, 6,000

This Company is incorporated by

act of the Kentucky Legislature,  
and the manufactory is finished  
in the best and most substantial  
manner, calculated to make 300  
tons white lead per annum. It  
is now making lead equal to any  
ever imported or made in the U.  
States. There are near 50,000  
dollars capital vested in this es-  
tablishment, and except our own  
interest, is owned by men of  
wealth, who are determined to  
use the means necessary to ren-  
der this stock profitable. The  
60 shares here offered for sale,  
cost upwards of 8,000 dollars in  
cash.

93 to 923—Being eight hundred and  
thirty Building Lots near the  
town of Lexington, each Lot 30  
feet front and 60 feet deep, esti-  
mated at 20 dollars each, 16,000

A portion of these lots join the res-  
idence of Mr. Daniel White, and  
the residue join the Lots of Dr.  
Wm. Cochran and Capt. Fowler.  
The situation of the whole of  
this property, to be seen by ac-  
companying drafts.

## Recapitulation.

1 Prize of -	\$20,000	- is -	\$20,000
2 do. of -	10,000	- is -	20,000
1 do. of -	7,000	- is -	7,000
1 do. of -	3,000	- is -	3,000
1 do. of -	2,500	- is -	2,500
7 do. of -	1,000	- is -	7,000
1 do. of -	700	- is -	700
19 do. of -	500	- is -	9,500
60 do. of -	100	- is -	6,000
830 do. of -	20	- is -	16,600

\$23 shares at \$100 each share, is \$2,300

The first drawn share of the last ten shares,  
remaining in the wheel on the last day's draw-  
ing, shall be entitled to the prize of 20,000  
dollars.

Complete and perfect titles will be made to  
the whole of the property, and possession given  
within ten days after the drawing closes. The  
drawing of this scheme, will commence on  
Monday the 4th of December next—three  
hundred Shares will be drawn on Monday;  
three hundred on Tuesday, and three hundred  
and twenty three on Wednesday, which will  
conclude the drawing, under the management  
and direction of Mr. Chas. Wilkins, Col. Jas.  
Morrison, Mr. Wm. W. Worsley, John T. Ma-  
son, esq. and Mr. John Bradford.  
J. H. & L. H.

## State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT, set—  
August Term, 1815

Mathew K. Withers, complainant

John Withers and John Edwards, Defendants

On the motion of the Complainant, it is or-  
dered, that the order of continuance entered in  
this cause be set aside; and the defendant  
Edwards, having departed this life, it is or-  
dered, that this suit abate as to him, and that the  
same do stand and be revived against the un-  
known heirs of the said Edwards; and they  
having failed to enter their appearance herein  
agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and  
it appearing to the satisfaction of the court  
that the said defendants are not inhabitants of  
the Commonwealth—on the motion of the said  
complainant, it is ordered, that unless the  
said defendants shall appear here on or before  
the first day of our next January term, and an-  
swer the Complainant's bill, that the same will  
be taken as confessed against them; and that  
a copy of this order be inserted in some au-  
thorized paper of the Commonwealth for eight  
weeks in succession, agreeable to law.  
A Copy. Attest,  
THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. e.

## FOR SALE.

### THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles  
and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Mer-  
edith's military survey. The land is not to be equal-  
led in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and  
timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200  
bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calcu-  
lated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty  
acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow,  
and fifty acres of soil for pastures, with the prime  
timber standing. The water is conveniently situ-  
ated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in  
Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust  
logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs  
nearly through the centre of the tract, which di-  
vides timber, water, &c. There is also a well plan-  
ed Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to  
work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the  
road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a  
handsome situation is prepared for building. For  
terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to  
the subscriber,  
THOMAS PEEBLES.  
45-11

Look here my brother Chips!

I wish to employ eight or ten

## Journeymen Coopers,

To which liberal wages and constant employment  
will be given by  
BENJ. D. FEHT,  
Steam-Mill of J. H. Morton & Co. Lex.  
Oct. 4, 1815. 41-

## HENRY I. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the

### Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj.  
Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Ken-  
tucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a  
CONSTANT SUPPLY OF  
Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Con-  
fits, Syrups, Cordials,  
and generally all the articles in his line. The best  
assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to  
please them is, that impressed with the idea that his  
livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their pa-  
tronage, his interest as well as inclination will make  
him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance  
of it.  
Oct. 7, 1815. 41-11

## Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLOR-  
ING BUSINESS.  
B. KARRICK.  
Lexington, Oct. 20. 46-11

## Foreign Intelligence.

### BONAPARTE.

Interesting Documents relative to the manner  
in which Bonaparte is to be treated.

Letter from Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State,  
to the Lords of the Admiralty.

"Downing Street, July 30.

"Mr. Lords—I wish your Lordships to have  
the goodness to communicate to Rear Admiral  
Sir George Cockburn, a copy of the following  
Memorial, which is to serve him by way of in-  
struction, to direct his conduct while general  
Bonaparte remain under his care. The Prince  
Regent, in confiding to English officers a mis-  
sion of such importance, feels that it is unne-  
cessary to express to them his earnest desire  
that no greater personal restraint may be em-  
ployed than what shall be found necessary  
faithfully to perform the duties, of which the  
Admiral, as well as the Governor of St. He-  
lena, must never lose sight, namely, the per-  
fectly secure detention of the person of gen-  
eral Bonaparte. Every thing which, without  
opposing the grand object, can be granted as  
an indulgence will, his Royal Highness is con-  
vinced, be allowed the general. The Prince  
Regent depends further on the well known  
real and resolute character of Sir George  
Cockburn, that he will not suffer himself to be  
misled, imprudently to deviate from the  
performance of his duty.

### "BATHURST"

### MEMORIAL.

When general Bonaparte leaves the Beller-  
ophon to go on board the Northumberland, it  
will be the proper moment for Admiral  
Cockburn to have the effects examined which  
general Bonaparte may have brought with  
him.

The Admiral will allow all the baggage,  
wine and provisions, which the general may  
have brought with him, to be taken on board  
the Northumberland. Among the baggage  
his table service is to be understood as in-  
cluded, unless it be so considerable as to seem  
rather an article to be converted into ready  
money than real use.

His money, his diamonds, and his saleable  
effects, (consequently bills of exchange also)  
of whatever kind they may be, must be deliv-  
ered up. The Admiral will declare to the  
general that the British government by no  
means intends to confiscate his property, but  
merely to take upon itself the administration  
of his effects to hinder him from using them  
as a means to promote his flight.

The examination shall be made in the pre-  
sence of a person named by Bonaparte; the  
inventory of the effects to be retained shall  
be signed by this person as well as by the  
Rear-Admiral, or by the person whom he shall  
appoint to draw up the inventory.

The interest or principal (according as his  
property is more or less considerable) shall be  
applied to his support, and in this respect the  
principal arrangements to be left to him.

For this reason he can from time to time  
signify his wishes to the Admiral till the ar-  
rival of the new Governor of St. Helena and af-  
terwards to the latter; and if an objection is  
to be made to his proposal, the Admiral or the  
Governor can give the necessary orders, and  
the disbursement will be paid by bills on his  
Majesty's Treasury.

In case of death, he can dispose of his prop-  
erty by a last will, and be assured that the  
contents of his testament shall be faithfully  
executed.

As an attempt might be made to make a part  
of his property pass for the property of the  
persons of his suite, it must be signified, that  
the property of his attendants is subject to the  
same regulations.

The disposal of the troops left to guard him  
must be left to the Governor.

The latter, however, has received a notice,  
in the case which will be hereafter mentioned,  
to act according to the desire of the Admi-  
ral.

The general must constantly be attended by  
an officer appointed by the Admiral, or if the  
case occurs, by the Governor. If the general  
is allowed to go out of the bounds where the  
centinels are placed, an orderly man at least  
must accompany the officer.

When ships arrive, and as long as they are  
in sight, the general remains confined to the  
limits where the centinels are placed. During  
this time all communication with the inhabi-  
tants is forbidden. His companions in St. He-  
lena are subject during this time to the same  
rules, and must remain with him. At other  
times it is left to the judgment of the Admi-  
ral or Governor to make the necessary regula-  
tions concerning them. It must be signified to  
the general, that if he make any attempt to fly,  
he will then be put under close confinement,  
and must be notified to his attendants, that if  
it should be found that they plot to prepare  
the general's flight, they shall be separated  
from him, and put under close confinement.

All letters addressed to the general or to  
persons in his suite, must be delivered to the  
Admiral or Governor, who will read them be-  
fore he suffers them to be delivered to  
those to whom they are addressed. Letters  
written by the general or his suite are subject  
to the same rule.

No letter that does not come to St. Helena  
through the Secretary of State, must be com-  
municated to the general or his attendants, if it  
is written by a person not living in the island.  
All their letters addressed to persons not liv-  
ing in the island must go under the cover of  
the Secretary of State.

It will be clearly expressed to the gentle-  
man that the governor and Admiral have pre-  
cise orders to inform his Majesty's government  
of all the wishes and representations which  
the general may desire to address to it: in  
this respect, they need not use any precaution.  
But the paper on which such request or rep-  
resentation is written must be committed to  
them open, that they may both read it, and  
when they send it accompany it with such  
observations as they may judge necessary.

Till the arrival of the new Governor the  
Admiral must be considered as entirely re-  
sponsible for the person of general Bonaparte,  
and his Majesty has no doubt of the inclina-  
tion of the present Governor to concur with  
the Admiral for this purpose. The Admiral  
has full power to retain the general on board  
his ship, or to convey him on board again,  
when, in his opinion, secure detention of his  
person cannot be otherwise effected. When  
the Admiral arrives at St. Helena, the Govern-  
or will, upon his representation, adopt mea-



ures for sending immediately to England, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such officers, or other persons, in the military corps of St. Helena, as the Admiral, either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or disposition, shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military service in St. Helena.

If there are strangers in the island whose residence in the country shall seem to be a view of being instrumental to the flight of general Bonaparte, he must take measures to remove them. The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit it, are placed under the surveillance of the Admiral. He fixes the places which the boats may visit, and the government will send a sufficient guard to the points where the Admiral shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The Admiral will adopt the most vigorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and to prevent all communication with the coast except such as he shall allow.

Orders will be issued to prevent, after a certain necessary interval, any foreign or mercantile vessels to go in future to St. Helena.

If the general should be seized with serious illness, the Admiral and the Governor will each name a physician who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the general in common with his own physicians: they will give their strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health. In case of his death, the Admiral will give orders to convey his body to England.

Given at the War-Office, July 30, 1815.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

We have advice from Holland, which state, that the 7th Prussian corps, with a large train of artillery, is now on its march into France, by Dinant; to be employed in the sieges of Thionville, Longwy, Montmedy, Givet and Charlemont. The Prussians already occupy Maubeuge, Avesnes, Landrecies, Philippeville, Rorway and Marienbourg: which they have placed in the best state of defence.

Sept. 20.

The mighty Emperor of Morocco has, it seems, declared war against the Emperor of Russia and the kings of Prussia and Naples. How long are these Barbarians to insult united Europe?

LONDON, Sept. 4.

"I this moment learn by letters from Malaga, that the Bey of Tripoli has declared war against the Danes, and actually taken some of their vessels."

Sept. 23.

We have had a communication from a gentleman who has just arrived from the north eastern frontier of France, and he states, that great complaint is made of the abuse of some members of the alliance, in consequence of the power they have acquired. He affirms, that he met about 40,000 Prussians, without arms, and without regimental clothing, who were proceeding to the interior of France, to supply themselves with both. He understood that there was another column also of 40,000 men from Prussia, advancing in the same state, and for the same purpose.

"Orders to a prodigious extent are now executing at Leeds, and in the neighborhood, to provide clothing for the Prussians in France. Our government has no part in it, and the whole is transacted by private hands."

TABLES, Sept. 1.

A decree of his majesty, granting a premium and the exemption from house duties, to such persons as shall introduce into the ports of Naples, corn from foreign countries, before the end of February, 1816.

If we are to credit the news from Paris, arrived to-day by the Holland mail, it has been ascertained that the Russian army, which is expected between the Port-au-Prince and the Russian general Wittgenstein, has received orders to go immediately with his army to the Russian frontiers on the side of Turkey. Austria has likewise taken precautionary measures on her eastern frontiers.

Letters from Paris announce that serious differences have arisen between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, and it is supposed that England will not meddle in this quarrel. At all events, England will not interest herself in favor of the last of these two powers, before knowing the answer that the prince regent of Brazil shall make to marshal Beresford, relative to the conduct of that regency, who refused the assistance of Portuguese troops against Bonaparte.

## DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

LIMERICK, September 13.

It is with regret we state that scarcely a day passes without accounts reaching our office from different parts of this country, of atrocities committed by armed bands of nightly marauders. On Saturday night last, they attacked two houses in the centre of the town of Billingsly; a man of the name of Kennedy, a lock-smith, residing in one of them; they forcibly carried off a blunderbuss he had to repair, and because he did not instantly give it up, they flogged him unmercifully; the other house, belonging to Thomas Gorman, they broke into and robbed of a musket. From the quantity of arms those marauders have obtained possession of by plunder, their increasing, daring, and countless numbers, the gentlemen who have authorized us to make the above statement, has no doubt on his mind, if the magistrates do not promptly obtain military aid, rebellion will soon be so organized as to burst forth in deeds of massacre and blood.

In consequence of the recent murder committed near Charleville, as stated in our last, and other outrages in that neighborhood, the magistrates have requested a military force to assist them in their exertions to preserve the peace, and a detachment of the fifth battalion of the 60th regiment, has been ordered there from Voughal.

On Tuesday night, the dispensary house of Ballogh, near Dundrum demesne, county of Tipperary, was levelled to the ground. It was intended to station a party of soldiers there, and this is supposed to be the reason of the ruffians for having levelled it.

A cow and horse, the property of Mr. Brew, of Kilrush, were maliciously shot near that town on Tuesday night; five ricks of turf were consumed by incendiaries.

Two of the men who were wounded on Tuesday, at the fair of O'Brien's bridge (as stated in our last) have died in consequence; and another with a desperate wound in the back, is received into a county hospital.

The following is one of the notes served upon the protestant clergymen, in different parts of the county of Tipperary, by "the redoubtable champions of poor man's harvest;" or, in language better understood, by the ruffian gangs of murderers and spoilers, whose existence disgraces the Irish name and nation:

"You are to take notice, that any protector, collecting tithes in this parish, either by day or by night, or any person in company with them, showing them any lot of ground, will be sure to meet the same fate as the protector himself—two shillings to be allowed per acre, for three or four hundred acres." (Signed) "Captain KILL PROCTOR."

"26th August, 1815."

On Tuesday se'night, at 4 o'clock in the morning, a number of fellows, after a night's excursion went to the servants' lodge of John Veroker, Esq. at Wightfield, in the liberties of this city, and after attempting to break in the dwelling, demanded fire arms, which, on Mr. Veroker's hearing, he rushed out, and, in concert with a faithful neighbor, dashed after the ruffians, and succeeded in apprehending two of them, one of whom was unfortunately rescued on the new road, he is however known; the other fellow, named John Connor, a farmer of Pass, was brought into jail; he had a white shirt over his clothes, was armed with a musket, and appeared to be the leader of the delinquent party; in his possession was found some ball, and in Tidney's house, which the party broke into the same night, a written document was left which they forgot, of which the following is a copy:—

"What are you? I am a man. How can you prove yourself a man? By being born a true member of the church of Christ. Which is the true church you ever met? Were you baptised? Yes. What name did you get? Truth and Liberty. What do you mean by liberty? I mean the sons of liberty, the north star. How long are you from the centre of Ireland? It lies in the centre of my heart. Have you any proof for that? Yes, God prospers the true United Hogs long. What are you up to? To the rights of my country. Who keeps your rights from you? My former brothers. How comes it that we are equal to the builders of Babel? We do not understand each other. How long are you in the world? Since my baptism. What arms of protection do you carry? I carry the cross as a gift from God, under my heart. What is your age? My age is my name, and my name is my number. What is your number? B. What is your chief contention? LIBERTY, JUSTICE, AND ORDER. What is that in English? Death to a traitor, or a traitor to death. Where do you keep your secrets? In a bone box in my left side. How high are you? Three steps towards Paradise. Which are them? F. H. C. They are seven clouds over us: I hope heavy showers will bring them down. You are going one side on your shoes? It is no matter to you whether I stand upright. Do you stand so? No. Why so? There is a heavy yoke over us since the battle of the Boyne."

The fair of O'Brien's Bridge, on Thursday, was a scene of dreadful riot. At ten o'clock a general engagement between two clans commenced; each party fought desperately, with guns, pistols, and blunderbusses, and though none of the persons that were engaged were actually killed on the spot, yet the following were wounded, some of whom are pronounced to be in imminent danger:—

Quillivan, a farmer, received a hot shot through the thigh; It. O'hany, dangerously wounded in the leg and thigh; Mrs. Ryan, a musket-shot through her thigh; O'Brien, a shot in the side; Red Lynch, a shot in the leg; and John Quilligan, stabbed in different parts of the body.

A party of infantry and cavalry, with major general Barry, left, this at two o'clock for O'Brien's Bridge, but we regret the battle was over before the troops reached the field to dispossess the sanguinary combatants of their fire arms.

On Wednesday night a large party of armed desperadoes attacked the house of Clonane, at Lisacrol, near Charleville, in search of fire arms. Mr. Clonane and his sons made a resolute resistance, but having lighted a candle, the assailants outside took deliberate aim with a loaded musket at Mr. Clonane sen. which unfortunately took effect, and mortally wounded him.

On Monday night a very large party, mounted and armed, traversed the country between Marfield and Baro, compelled the farmers to swear that they would pay no tithes but in kind, or at the rate of 2s. per acre. They posted up a written notice to this effect on the turnpike gate, at Marfield, threatening with vengeance any person who should tear it down.

Monday night another party traversed the neighborhood of Killeasty, beyond Fethard, to the westward of Slievenamain Mountain, and swore numerous farmers to the above import.

From New Inn to Snir Castle, various troops of midnight legislators drove through the country one night on a similar errand; on which night a house was burnt by them to the ground, on the road from Cashel to the New Inn, scarcely a mile from the city.

On Monday night information having been received by Mr. Taylor, of Neen a magistrate, that an illegal meeting was to be held at a certain place in this neighborhood, he took a party of the Wexford regiment with him, from the barracks of Ballynure, and went in pursuit of them. As they were on their way, they were fired on by a party of wretches from behind the covers on the road side, by which a sergeant was severely wounded, and his recovery is very doubtful. It is even said he has since died, but we truly hope not. The military party fired after and pursued the ruffians, but we know not with what effect, as, it seems, they dispersed in the bogs immediately after the perpetration of the crime.

On Sunday afternoon, Edmond Dwyer, a proctor of the rev. Mr. Armstrong, was shot dead near Clonoulty, by a party of assassins. The particulars we have not heard.

ENNIS, September 9.

Mr. Molony Kiltannan, having some time in the last month, sent the man who receives his rent to the lands of Beagha, in Burren, to desire that his tenants would pay him half a year's rent out of five years due to him, and the man having driven a few head of cattle they were rescued from him. Mr. Molony, in order to try whether his presence would produce the same treatment, went last Thursday, with five men armed, disarmed about one hundred sheep and some horned cattle, which were driven into a yard near his lodge. In some time he thought it prudent to send the stock to pound, and was proceeding with his men for that purpose, when they were attacked by above 300 persons, men and women, who set up a shout, and commenced to throw from slings and otherwise, stones of three or four pounds weight. Mr. Molony in vain remonstrated with them, and then in his own defence was obliged to fire, making use of small shot in hopes to intimidate them, but it served only to redouble their fury.

Mr. Molony, wishing to bring off his men, his cavalry sword, but the showers of stones were so numerous and well directed, that his horse being often struck, and frightened at the shouts of the assailants, became quite unmanageable, and Mr. M. was obliged to relinquish the stock, not however until he had collected his men, one of whom was tumbling into the beach of the sea, where he would have been murdered, were it not for Mr. McDermott, nephew to the parish priest, who laudably exerted himself for his protection. Mr. Molony was obliged to retire to his lodge, and remained housed with his men a considerable time,

while the cattle were driven off in different directions.—Mr. Molony received a wound in his leg, and two blows of stones on his thighs, one of which, (but for the steel scabbard of his sword) would have been broken, and before he retreated, one of his men was so wounded in the groin and chest, as to be taken home in a state of uncertainty as to his recovery.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.

## Meeting of Magistrates at Limerick.

With dismay and sorrow, we are compelled to state that, the whole of the County of Limerick, and even the Liberties of the City have been declared by a large and unanimous meeting of the Magistrates, to be in a state of disturbance, and a Memorial has been accordingly transmitted to Government. The meeting was held on Tuesday, at the County Court House, to take into consideration the state of the County. The Hon. Mr. Quin was called to the chair, when the Magistrates, residing in every Barony, were examined *separatim*, as to the informations they had taken of the state of their respective Baronies, and it was then unanimously resolved, that a Memorial should be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency and the Privy Council to proclaim the County. The City Magistrates concurring in praying also, that the Liberties of the City except that part which was attached to, and formed a continuation of the City, should also be included in the Proclamation.

## INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

From the London Courier of October 2d.

The mail from Corunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing government of Spain, in consequence of its SUPPOSED oppression.—General Porlier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquisito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th ult. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, and, having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a Proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped on Spain by the councils which have prevailed since King Ferdinand's return, and asserting that all heavy powers, from the very beginning, had strongly disapproved of the King's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiers very flattering offers in the name of the provinces, which he says will regulate themselves by the internal Junta, until the convocation of the Cortes, will determine the future system of government. Further accounts this morning say the adjoining Provinces are ready to join that of Galicia, and that the next day will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corunna was illuminated when the packet, which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place; and it seems that the cause of Porlier is popular.—This important event gives much interest to the reports respecting the state of Spain. The French Papers say, that many old castles have been fitted up as prisons, and that upwards of fifty thousand persons have been thrown into confinement for their political opinions, among whom are many of the most brave defenders of the country in the late struggle with France. King Ferdinand is said to have sent out Franciscan Friars as Missionaries to lecture the people against the liberal, the modern opinions on politics; lectures which have not been well received, particularly at Madrid.

Despatches have been received in this country from Gen. Porlier. We understand they are couched in very sanguine terms, and express confident hopes of success. They are addressed to the friends of General Porlier, resident in England.

Corunna, Sept. 19.—A very unexpected event has just taken place here. General Porlier, who had been confined here by the King's orders, in the castle of St. Antonio ever since August, 1814, but who obtained permission last month to visit the bath of Antrigo on account of his health, last night assembled the troops quartered in Santa Lucia, close without the gates, and entered this city at one o'clock this morning; where he arrested the captain General of the Province, the Governor of this City, and two or three other persons; by three all was quiet, and as perfect tranquility prevails as if nothing had happened. The following is the General's Proclamation:

## PROCLAMATION.

Addressed by General Don Juan Diaz Porlier, to the Soldiers of the Army of the Kingdom of Galicia.

Soldiers!—The happy and desired day is arrived, in which, by our heroic and glorious resolution, we begin to break the chains of the most fatal slavery that has ever been known. It would be useless for me to exert myself to convince you what had been the conduct of King Ferdinand since his restoration to the throne of Spain; that throne which cost the nation so many lives, so much blood, and such sacrifices to deliver it from the influence of a tyrant. Nobody is ignorant that the King, surrounded by avaricious counsellors, has consented to, and executed a proscription so atrocious, that even the irrational have trembled at it; the most illustrious and deserving men have been the first victims of it; delivered by this means from those who had preferred the general good to their own interest, they opened the flood gates of despotism, and the nation was in a moment inundated with the furious torrent.

Such, Soldiers, is the mass of evils and misfortunes that we have suffered! Misery, contempt, disgrace have been the recompense they have given us; the dissolution of the laws, punishments, contributions, duties, (*los senorios, los purrias;*) and finally the depression and discouragement of agriculture and commerce, have been the acknowledgment that has been made for the services of the people. I will not speak to you of other vicious and infamous proceedings which have been committed with impunity, and audacity, having even gone so far as to endeavour to sanctify them as precepts of our holy religion. To come out of a situation so desperate and which scandalizes all Europe, we need but be resolved; we, if the case is properly considered, are the oppressors of the country, since these armies intended only to combat the enemies of what is good, have been turned for this year past against ourselves, and against our fortunes and interests. Do not fear, in attempting this enterprise, the armies of other powers, since conducted by wise princes, endowed with the most splendid virtues, far from opposing our just cause, it is rather greatly to be hoped, that they will maintain and support it. Yes! we have before our eyes most striking testimonies of this truth, which have made us conceive the most flattering hopes—they have disapproved from the beginning the conduct of King Ferdinand, and with a noble and generous unanimity, they have finished by excluding him from the European alliance, having previously left no means untried to divert him from error, and from the precipice; all has been in vain; in this situation no alternative remains to us but to take to our arms.

Let us remove from his side those wicked

counsellors, let us re-establish the Cortes; and let them determine the system which is to govern us; and meantime considering the nation as abandoned and destitute, the provinces, in imitation of this most noble kingdom of Galicia, will appoint their internal Juntas to govern them till the convocation of the Cortes. Henceforth the valiant soldiers, the men of talent, & of real merit, shall meet with a solid recompense: arts, agriculture, and commerce shall resume their ancient splendor; the national wealth shall resume the same channels formerly nourished it; the soldiers and others employed by the public, shall be punctually paid, the scale of justice shall return to that equilibrium of force, which is the foundation of the tranquility of the state. All this, soldiers, is offered you as a reward by the change of the present system; to obtain it, unite your forces with mine, and have confidence in your chiefs: doubt not but that the other armies will follow you, and that all will be actuated by the same impulse. And if even there should be obstacles and difficulties to overcome, valour makes every thing easy.

## FROM FRANCE.

Paris, October 7.

This day, the 7th of October, the King opened the chamber of deputies. His Majesty set out at half past twelve from the castle of the Tuilleries. His retinue marched in the order that had been prescribed.

At his majesty's entrance, the whole assembly arose, crying Vive le Roi!

The assembly was standing and uncovered; the King ordered the peers to be seated, and the chancellor having given, in his majesty's name, permission to the deputies to seat themselves—a profound silence reigned—when his majesty pronounced the following discourse:

Gentlemen!—When, last year, I assembled the two houses for the first time, I felicitated myself upon having by an honorable treaty, restored peace to France; she began to taste the fruits of it; all the resources of public prosperity were re-opened—a criminal enterprise, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, came to stop its course. The evils which that ephemeral usurpation have caused to our country, afflict me deeply. I ought, however to declare in this place, that if it had been possible for them to have affected me only, I should bless Providence for them.

The tokens of love that my people gave me, even in the most critical moments, alleviated my individual sufferings; but those of my subjects, of my children, oppress my heart—and in order to put an end to that state of things, more grievous than war itself, I have deemed it my duty to conclude with the powers, who after having overthrown the usurper, at present occupy a great part of our territory, a convention which settles our present and future relations with them. It shall be communicated to you without reserve, as soon as it shall have received its last form. You will know, Gentlemen, and all France will know, the great pain that I must have felt; but the very safety of my kingdom rendered that great determination necessary; and when I took that determination, I felt the duties that it imposed upon me.

I have ordered that this year a considerable portion of my revenue be taken from the treasury of my civil list, and paid into that of the state. My family on being informed of my resolution, offered me a proportionate donation. I order similar retrenchments from the salaries and emoluments of all my servants without exception; I shall always be ready to unite in the sacrifices which imperious circumstances impose on my people. The account of expenses will be delivered to you, and you will know the importance of the economy that I have directed in the departments of my ministers & in all parts of the administration. Happy will it be if those measures can be adequate to the burdens of the state! In every event I rely on the devotion of the nation, and the zeal of the two chambers.

But, gentlemen, other cares more pleasing and not less important, assemble you this day. It is to give more weight to your deliberations, it is in order myself to have the assistance of additional talents, that I have created new peers, and that the number of the deputies of departments has been augmented. I hope that I have succeeded in my choice and the assiduity of the deputies in this difficult conjuncture, is also a proof that they are animated with a future affection for my person and an ardent love for the country.

It is, therefore, with pleasing joy and a perfect confidence that I assemble you about me. Certain that you will never lose sight of the fundamental basis of the felicity of the state, the frank and loyal union of the chambers with the king, and respect for the constitutional charter; that charter which I meditated with care before giving it, to which reflection attaches me every day more and more, which I have sworn to maintain, and which you are all, beginning with my family, about to swear to obey, is, without doubt, like all other human institutions, susceptible of improvement; but none of us ought, to forget, that the danger of innovating, is not far removed from the advantage of meliorating it. Many other important objects offer themselves to your attention; to make religion again flourish, to restore the purity of morals, to establish liberty upon respect to the laws, to render the laws more and more analogous to those great objects, to give stability to public credit, to recompense the army, to heal the wounds that have too much rent the bosom of our country, to secure in short internal tranquility, and thereby to cause France to be respected from without; those are the objects to attain which all our efforts should be directed. I do not flatter myself that so much good can be the work of a single session; but if at the close of the present legislature, it is perceived that we have made approaches to it, we will have reason to be satisfied with ourselves; I shall spare nothing to attain the end; and I rely, gentlemen, upon the most active co-operation on your part.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

On Monday evening Mr. Palmer arrived here from Paris, followed by 663 enormous bales, containing all the effects of Bonaparte, which he had acquired. Among them is the carriage of ceremony, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.

A pamphlet has just been published by Debuscher, at Ghent entitled—"Doubts to be cleared up respecting the son of Napoleon."

## FROM CADIZ.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

Captain Allen, of the Midas, informs, that the Dutch squadron was said to be at Leghorn. An Algerine squadron, said to consist of 40 sail (including small vessels) were reported to be at sea—their

object not known; supposed to be to meet the Dutch squadron.

Another expedition for South America was spoken of; but would not probably go into effect before January or February. Two regiments were on their way from Madrid for Cadiz, intended as a part of the troops for South America. The communication was open between Madrid and Paris, but the mails were not regular.

Gen. Vellestero has retired from the office of Minister of War.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States brig Enterprise.

"We remained at Malaga about two days and then returned to Gibraltar.—Here we were joined by all Commodore Decatur's squadron, excepting his own ship. Our fleet now consisted of the Independence, Macedonian, United States, Constellation, Congress, Ontario, Erie, Enterprise, Chippewa, Saranac, Boxer, Firefly, Flambear, Torch, Spire, Spark, and Lynx. It was a proud sight for an American to see in a British port just at the close of war with her, which the English thought would have been the destruction of our navy, a squadron of seventeen sail, larger perhaps than our whole navy at the commencement of that war.—At Malaga the Governor waited on commodore Bainbridge on board his ship, an honor which he had never deigned to pay to any Admiral before. On our arrival at Gibraltar the commodore fired a salute of seventeen guns, which was returned with fifteen. Com. Bainbridge immediately sent an officer on shore to inform the Lt. Governor that he had fired 17 guns and expected his salute to be returned gun for gun, and he therefore demanded that two more guns should be immediately fired. The Lt. Governor apologetically and fired the other two guns. Thus you see, my dear —, that an American Commodore can now demand respect from those who formerly would scarcely have noticed him.

"You have no idea of the respect which the American character has gained by our late wars. The Spaniards especially, think we are devils incarnate—as we beat the English who beat the French, who beat them whom nobody ever beat before—and the Algerines whom the devil himself could not beat."

## Commission Business,

IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A

## COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN, Respectfully solicits the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, Wheat, Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store/ REFERENCES.

William Leavy, George Trotter, Alexander Parker, W. Essex & Son, Tandy & Allen, E. Finley & Son, Noah Ridgely, Thomas Scott, Robert Miller, Eastburn, Kirk & Co., Isaac Riley, George Poyzer, Merchants, Lex. Merchants, Baltimore. Merchants, Philadelphia. Booksellers, New-York. Com. Mer. Nashville.

They have a few tickets for sale in the WASHINGTON CANAL

## MASONIC HALL LOTTERIES,

Now drawing in the city of Baltimore.

The Washington Canal Lottery, has progressed up to the 14th day of November, the 34th days drawing, (600 tickets each day; and on Wednesday, the 15th, the first drawn number was entitled to a stationary prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. On Monday, the 20th, the 1st drawn ticket was entitled to a stationary prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. And on Monday last, the 27th November, the first drawn number was entitled to the grand stationary prize of

## 20,000 DOLLARS.

All of which we have not as yet received advice, but shall look out for slips in the course of 10 days, that will contain the glad tidings of a portion of the above stationary prizes falling to the lots of Kentuckians; the few tickets we have on hand, unsold, may contain some of the foregoing valuables. Now is the most favorable time for adventurers to throw themselves in fortune's way, by favoring the subscribers with \$15 for a ticket.

The Grand Masonic Hall Lottery, commenced drawing on the 3d October last, but has only progressed up to the 5th day's drawing, 600 tickets each day.

## WHEN THE WHEEL CONTAINED,

1 Prize of	\$40,000
1 do	20,000
5 do	10,000
6 do	5,000
19 do	1,000
23 do	500
73 do	100
98 do	50

And the usual proportion of 20's and 10's. The present price of Tickets \$15, to be had of

WM. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's store. Note.—The Washington Canal tickets, for sale, are warranted undrawn up to the 35th day's drawing, and the Masonic Hall tickets up to the 5th day's drawing, inclusive.

49 Lexington, December 4.

## MASONIC DIPLOMAS,

For sale at this office.



# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY DECEMBER 11.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In Governor Shelby's Message to the present Legislature, we can promise that our readers will find much to applaud, and little, which will not meet with their entire approbation. The spirit which it breathes, like that of all his former messages, is wholly patriotic, and it is infused into the breasts, as we hope it will be, of our Representatives in the Legislature and in Congress, and is acted on by them, cannot fail to produce the best possible results. What, however, particularly stamps a value upon this message, is its practical and economical recommendations respecting our internal and domestic concerns. The Governor does not content himself with the common admonitions given on similar occasions, of re-organizing and perfecting our militia systems, &c., that we may be at all times prepared for war—knowing full well, by the experience of the past, that more is necessary to promote our happiness, and secure our independence of all foreign nations, he advises us to cultivate, improve, and develop as soon as possible, our internal resources: for these reasons, he proposes for legislative consideration, the encouragement of our infant manufactures—the improvement and extension of our internal navigation and highways—and the patronage of Steam Boats—than which, no subjects can be more interesting to the western people. Our manufacturers have met with no support from those who administer our government, save what the necessities of the Treasury produced—and when Treasury wants again pressed—but this is an odious subject, and we are free to confess, that all our Legislatures have rewarded them with—praise!—As to roads and navigation—all admit they want improvement, though none act to produce that result. Every one confesses our roads to be miserable; and our navigable rivers are, for aught we know, where the Kickapoo found them a thousand years ago. But for want of improvements that might be easily made, and which our internal situation renders more necessary than in almost any other state, our productions, of all kinds, sell for less than their real value, whilst the price of all foreign commodities, is for the same reason, enhanced. Of Steam Boats, we need say little. Their importance has been long appreciated by the public—yet the enterprise of individuals, has done little. It therefore becomes a serious question, whether the public should not become a kind of pioneer, when the result cannot be but useful.

The Governor next recommends a provision for the wives and children of those who have fallen in the late war—an honorable proposal—which could not have escaped one, who like him, had fought with so large a portion of our population, and known their privations and sufferings.

On the subject of salaries to public officers, the Governor is correct as usual. He recommends their increase. The Statute Book of Kentucky, presents to the world, the singular circumstance of all the Judges of the State, possessing the power of deciding, without appeal, on life and death, and in the first instance on all property, with a salary of but \$750 each, per year, and many of them doing severe duty for thirty-eight weeks in the year—while some Clerks in Counting Houses in Lexington, receive \$1200—and many Clerks in our State Banks receive more!!!

## TOWN AND COUNTY MEETING.

A number of the citizens of this town and county, met at the Court-House pursuant to public notice, on Saturday, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the present Legislature in favor of Independent Banks, when JOHN BRADFORD, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and THOMAS T. CHITTENDEN, Esq. Secretary.

A committee was appointed to draft a petition on the subject which occasioned the meeting, who soon after reported one, which was unanimously agreed to, and will we understand, be handed among the citizens generally for their signature.

## Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, December 8.

On Monday last, according to law, the members of the Legislature convened in the capitol. A quorum being formed, the house proceeded to the choice of a Speaker—when it appeared that JOHN J. CHITTENDEN, Esq. had a majority of the votes for that office.

HON. S. TOWN, Esq. was re-elected Clerk unanimously—and Col. RICHARD LAYTON and Mr. ROBERT DEVER, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper.

Mr. JAMES STROESTRETT, was unanimously re-elected clerk of the Committees of propositions and grievances, &c.—and Mr. JACOB P. SWIGART was elected clerk to the committees of claims, &c.

The various standing committees were appointed.

The Senate re-elected their former sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper, and Ephraim Ewing, Esq. their committee clerk. The houses being organized, they appointed a joint committee to wait on the governor, and inform him that the general assembly were now ready to receive any communication that he might wish to make. The said committee having discharged its duty, informed the houses that his excellency would by his secretary, make his communication to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Argus.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 5th, 1815.

Mr. OWENS, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act appropriating the Vacant Lands of this state, and a bill to amend the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts, authorizing a change of venue in civil cases."

The senate received a message in writing from the governor by secretary HARDIN, which was read as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

And of the House of Representatives,

WE meet on the present occasion under auspices much more favorable to our common country, than at any former period. The blessings of peace are again restored to our land, and the abundant productions of our fields, furnish to every part of the state, all the necessities and many of the comforts of life—and demand from us our most grateful acknowledgments to Him from whom we receive so many blessings.

On former occasions it has been my duty to point out to you the dangers

which overhung our country, from a war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, brought on us by his cupidity, envy and ambition, and which, in its progress, threatened the subversion of our national institutions, and the prostration of our independence.

Under a long sunshine of peace we had forgotten much of the art of war:—Most of those, who in the former war, had stood the battle's brunt, and led us to victory, were in the silent tomb. Of those who remained, age had generally unhurled the vigor of early life: The generation which had sprung up in the meantime, had betaken themselves to the pursuits of civil life. The nature of our government, whose end and object is the general happiness of the whole of the community, rendered us averse to war, and solicitous to avoid, by any honorable means, an appeal to arms. Our forbearance was considered by the enemies of our institutions, as the result of weakness in the government, and the loss by its citizens of that high sense of national honor and love of country, which had once been our distinguishing characteristic.

When at last, that appeal was made, the eyes of the world were upon us. They considered it as the test of our national character, and the ordeal which was to prove, whether our government was capable of sustaining the shock of external war, aided by internal intrigue. That contest has terminated. The spirit of the nation which lay dormant, not extinguished, was no sooner roused into action, than it burst upon the heads of our enemies, and struck terror and consternation through their ranks. The haughty grounds taken by our adversary, during a period auspicious to his views, have been abandoned. Terms of peace proffered by our ministers at an early period of the negotiation, were finally accepted by our enemy; but not until the negotiation, had been spun out to see the events of a pending campaign, and which terminated highly honorable to the American arms. No longer is our character obscured by our forbearance, and our love of peace. Our brilliant successes at sea, and our splendid victories by land, have placed us, on high ground among the nations of the earth.

To secure this standing, and to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity; to avail ourselves of the experience which the late war has given us, by providing against those errors in our policy which it has pointed out; and to cherish and improve the blessings of peace, after the privations of war, is the duty of the whole American family, but more especially of its several legislative bodies.

Toward the attainment of these ends: We should avail ourselves of a period of peace, to increase and improve our fortifications; our arsenals; our armies and every species of military equipment.

We should gradually increase our navy, as the increase of population, and the resources of the nation will permit.

We should re-organize the militia, and consequent thereon, revise the militia law; and as far as practicable, prevent in future those evasions and delays, in complying with executive requisitions for militia, which were so severely felt during the late war.

In short, we should recollect that to be always prepared to resist aggression, is the surest method of escaping it; and that in peace, is the safest and cheapest time to prepare for war.

We should extend the fostering care of government to our infant manufactures:

And we should improve and extend our internal navigation and our highways.

It is true, that to the national government it more properly belongs to provide for, or give impulse to some of the measures here suggested; but much may be done by the state legislature, by a frank and liberal co-operation on their part, on subjects connected therewith, or having an influence thereon.

I particularly recommend to your consideration, the propriety of establishing a State Magazine; and making provision by law, for procuring arms, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. sufficient to meet any public emergency.

The navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by Steam Boats, regularly sailing up and down those waters, afford to our country, a fair prospect of receiving many of our imports upon much cheaper terms than can be obtained by bringing them from the ports of the Eastern States. Should this succeed, it will also be highly advantageous in opening a direct barter of our export produce for our imported goods, thereby saving to the State the commissions and per centages of the intermediate agents and merchants employed in our present circuitous trade.

The experiments which have been made by the Steam boats on these waters, give strong assurances of ultimate success.—There has, however, not been a sufficient number of them in operation to enable me to speak with entire confidence. It is believed by many, that a sufficient capital has not yet been employed in that line, to give the experiment a fair trial. I submit to the better informed which the general assembly will possess in its collective capacity, the determination of the question, whether it should be left to individual enterprise to ascertain its utility, or whether the state should lend its aid in the undertaking.

Whilst we are reaping the fruits of an honorable peace, we should bear in mind, those brave men, who fell in the war, and whose valor, together with that of their

compeers in arms, secured to us that peace. Many of them left wives and children who are dependent upon the bounty of their friends. I therefore, recommend that provision be made by law for the support of the widows, and for the education of the children of the militia of this state, who were killed or died in public service during the late war.

It will also be proper for the general assembly at their first session after the return of peace, to review the laws fixing the salaries of the civil list. Owing to the rapid increase of our population and to other causes, the duties of some of the officers have been much increased, and their salaries will be found inadequate to the services rendered.

No part of the seven thousand dollars appropriated by the act of the last session, "to provide camp equipage for the troops destined for Detroit," have been used. I was enabled through the Quarter-Master's Department of the general government, to supply what was requisite without any advance from the treasury of the state.

I have also been enabled since the adjournment of the general assembly, to pay from the treasury of the state, to the bank of Kentucky, the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars of the money borrowed from it; and I have no doubt the debt may be further diminished in the course of the present session of the general assembly.

I assure you, gentlemen, that I shall derive great satisfaction, in co-operating with you in all your measures which may conduce to the welfare of my fellow-citizens.

In a few months the time for electing a citizen to succeed me in administering the government will arrive. I look forward to that period as the termination of my public course. I cannot take my leave of the general assembly, without expressing to them the grateful sense I shall always entertain for the favorable light in which my countrymen have viewed my public conduct, and offering to the Divine Disposer of all human affairs, my devout acknowledgments for his many favors extended to our country, and my fervent prayers that His protecting arm, may long preside over its destinies.

ISAAC SHELBY.

December 5th, 1815.  
On motion of Mr. Bowmar, 120 copies were ordered to be stricken for the house. [500 in addition were ordered by the house of representatives for its use.]

Wednesday, December 6.

On the motion of Messrs. Ewing, Owens, Bowmar and Simrall, the various objects recommended by the governor in his message, were referred to select committees, to report by bill or otherwise.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 5.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

On the motion of Mr. Blackburn—A bill to amend the law authorizing the trial of the right of property by jury. On the motion of Mr. Emmerson—A bill for the benefit of actual settlers. On the motion of Mr. Patton—A bill further to regulate the court of appeals. And on motion of Mr. Breathitt—A bill further to regulate the payment of debt due the commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands.

Wednesday, December 6.

Mr. Patton presented a Memorial from a number of the citizens of Christian county, complaining of the want of a sufficiency of banking capital, the improper distribution of the branches of the bank of Kentucky, and praying the establishment of an INDEPENDENT BANK in said county.

Mr. Blackburn submitted a resolution, referring to various committees' parts of the governor's message.

Mr. Marshall submitted a resolution, relative to that part of the governor's message, relative to internal navigation.

Mr. Anderson submitted another, on the subject of Steam Boat navigation on the Ohio.

Mr. F. Johnson the following—That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration that part of the governor's message relating to Manufactures.

By Mr. Hubbard, a bill to change the mode of summoning jurors.

By Mr. Harrison, a bill to amend the law relating to appeals from justices of the peace.

By Mr. F. Johnson, a bill further to regulate the circuit courts of this commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

WILLIAM B. GILES, of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Gen. THOMAS H. CUSHING, late of the United States army, is appointed collector of the port of New-London, vice Gen. J. Huntington, resigned.

We understand that P. PETERSEN, Esq. minister from the court of Denmark to the United States, arrived in the ship London Trader, capt. Butler from Liverpool, and that it is his intention to proceed to Washington immediately.—Aurora.

The board of principal assessors have completed the task of equalizing the valuations returned by each principal assessor, of the real estate of Pennsylvania; and find that the direct tax will amount to 21 cents and 1 mill, for every hundred dollars of the valuation.

An odd antipathy!—The inquisition at Rome have caused some books on free masonry, found at the lodging of the late consul from Naples, to be publicly burnt. The holy priesthood have thus renewed their pious labors to demolish every thing secret, except their own craft!

"Two stars," we know, "hold not their motion in one sphere;" and it seems priestly mystery will not "brook a double reign." It would pry into all arcana, but conceal its own.

The new government of France, like that of Spain, looks on secret societies with distrust.

## Boston Town Meeting.

On Monday last a Town Meeting was held in Boston, to decide on the Report of a Committee (previously appointed) recommending the incorporation of that town with city privileges. On taking the vote the report of the committee was rejected by a majority of 31.

Affirmative, 920

Negative, 951

A Mr. SIMON, Chillicothe, advertises "clock and watch-making, mending and repairing of every description, the yankee wooden ones, excepted, which can only be mended by carpenters and cleaned by fire!"—Aurora.

French Memoirs.—Carnot, says a Paris paper, has published a second memoir. It is printed at Rouen, and consists of a sheet and a half. We do not yet know of any person who has read it, except the Duke of Otranto, though several persons of consequence announce its existence. Its object is to point out the means of delivering France from the foreign armies.

There has also been issued from the press another memoir, much more extensive, and which consists of a strong appeal from the protestants on the occasion of the horrors which has been committed in the south. These horrors are detailed in it. "Ministers of Louis XVIII. will you be more cruel than the ministers of Louis XIV!!!" is one of the apostrophes of this memoir.

Columbian.

The Russian officers in France wear Cossets, "to make their waists as small as possible!"—We mention this for the consolation of the American Fair who use these uncomfortable and unhealthy machines—as "misery loves company."—Trent. True American.

## Last Notice.

T. SMITH, late Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, respectfully notifies those indebted to him, that further indulgence cannot be allowed them. He may be found at his room above the Printing-office of the Reporter, where those disposed to do him justice, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

Agents at a distance will please forward by mail the amount collected immediately, and enclose suits against those who have not paid. 50-3 Lexington, Dec. 8, 1815.

## Books Missing.

Those who have borrowed the following, are requested to return them without delay: Vol. 4 Chittenden's Select Speeches (boards) Vol. 1 Bonaparte's Campaigns in Italy. Vols. 4, 5 & 6 Plutarch's Lives. Vols. 1 & 2 Mirabeau's System of Nature. Vols. 1 & 2 Volney's Ruins. Memoirs of Nixon de L'Enclos. Emmentale (by Phillips). And several other volumes with my name, printed or written, in them—(most of the above have no label.)

I have likewise lost a GREEN SILK UMBRELLA, which had my name conspicuously engraved on the metal tube. T. SMITH. December 8, 1815. 50-3

## List of Prizes.

Drawn in Micajah Clark's Plan for the distribution of Property.

Prize No. 1	Share No. 177
3	362
4	779
5	231
6	848
7	502
8	232
9	940
10	81
11	124
12	761
13	828
14	837
15	905
16	51
17	314 Upper end.
18	473 Lower end.
19	831 Lot No. 1
20	802
21	340
22	375
23	552
24	533
25	753
26	941
27	546
28	24
29	855
30	85
31	410
32	179
33	687
34	883
35	369
36	44
37	754
38	668
39	643
40	89
41	386
42	527
43	273
44	580
45	458
46	269
47	267
48	490
49	694
50	890

We, the undersigned, Managers, who this day superintended the drawing of the Shares in Micajah Clark's plan for the distribution of Property, certify, that the drawing was fairly conducted; and that the result was as stated above, each of the other chances having drawn one share.

JOHN FOWLER, J. G. COWLING, C. WILKINS, D. BRADFORD, W. W. WORSLEY.

The persons who have purchased shares in the above plan, are respectfully informed, that the following gentlemen will receive the amount of their several notes, viz.

In Fayette—Wm. Wiseman, Lexington, Jessamine—James Clark, Nicholasville, Warren—John H. Clark, Bowling-Green, And Granville Lewis, at every place, where he may apply. MICAJAH CLARK. Dec. 5, 1815. 50

The Argus, Frankfort, will please insert the above.

## ALEXANDER PARKER & SON.

Have just received at their stand on Main Street, opposite the Court House in Lexington, a very

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hardware, and  
Queensware,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1815. 50-16

## Hogs Bristles.

CASH will be given for clean, comb'd HOG BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactory, two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD. Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815. 50-17

## Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to JOSEPH TOWLER. Lexington, December 1. 49

## Sixty Head of Cattle,

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER AT RICHARD CHILES'S TAYLOR, ON SATURDAY, THE 16th INSTANT, 60 HEAD OF CATTLE.

Mostly young Steers, some Cows with Calf. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above \$10, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. GEORGE COLEMAN. December 8th, 1815. 50-18

N. B.—12 per cent will be discounted, for prompt payment.

## Kentucky Insurance Office.

THE Stockholders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, are requested to attend at their office in Lexington, on the first day of January next, it being a half yearly meeting.

By order of the President and Directors, C. BRADFORD, Clerk. November 20, 1815. 49-4

## D. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE Just received and now opening for sale at their store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

## Merchandise,

of the latest importations, which they will sell at reduced prices. Lexington, 1st December, 1815. 49-11

## Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.] HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamsley, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity. 49-11 December 2, 1815.

## ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky. JOHN C. NUTTMAN. December 4. 49

## Paint, Oil, and Varnish Store.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Paint, Oil, and Varnish Store, on the Main Street, (below Main Cross Street), adjoining Messrs. McKimsey's, cabinet makers' where they may be supplied with Boil'd and Raw Oil, Lamp ditto, Spirits of Turpentine, and Paints of every description, among which are Red and White Lead, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Verdigrise, Terre-de-seca, Black and Lead color Paints, Venetian red, Spanish Brown, Spruce Yellow, Patent ditto, Dry Red and yellow Ochre, Whiting, Chalk, Rotten Stone, Black Lead for Stove Blacking, Patent Green Wash, Paint Brushes, Camels Hair Pencils, Window Glass, and glass cut to any size or shape, Putty by wholesale or retail (put up in Bladders,) Copal, Japan, and Rosin Varnish of small or large quantity, Rosin, Glue, &c.

## ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

A few fresh Lisbon Lemons and Zante Currants, Orange Peels, Rappee Snuff, &c.

JOHN STICKNEY.

December 1st, 1815. 49-4  
N. B. A light Carriage with Plated Harness and a pair of Horses for sale at \$350, if applied for soon as above.

## Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins's

## SCHEME

For the Distribution of Property,

Advertised to commence drawing this day, is, in consequence of the absence of J. H. Hawkins, postponed until further orders.

Those intending to purchase shares in this scheme will consult their interests in making immediate application for them. The scheme can be seen in the Kentucky Gazette and in the Reporter.

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins. December 4th, 1815. 49-

## TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco, Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS. Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 491f

## LEXINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Bagging, per yard,		35	to	40
Beef, per 100 lbs.	3	50		
Bacon,		8		
Candles, (Mould 23 cents, dipped 18 cents,				
Flour, superfine,	5	4	50	
Flax, per lb. nominal,		25		
Ginseng,		25		
Gunpowder,	40	45		
Grain—Indian Corn, pr. bus.		20		
Wheat,		62		
Flaxseed, rough,		40		
Hemp, per 100 lbs.		5		
Yarns, per cwt.		10		
Hog's Lard, per 100 lbs.		13		
Lead, pig, do		14		
bar, do		15		
white dry, do		18		
Ground in oil,		18		
Red, dry,		15		
Soap, brown,		12		
white,		18		
Salt-Petre, rough,	15	18		
Tobacco, per cwt,	5	6		
Tallow, per lb.		12		
Whisky, 1st proof pr. gall.	40	68		





### SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY, like the night  
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;  
And all that's best of dark and bright  
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;  
Thus mellowed to that tender light  
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,  
Had half impaired the nameless grace  
Which waves in every raven tress,  
Or softly lightens o'er her face;  
Where thoughts serenely sweet express  
How pure, how dear their dwelling place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,  
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,  
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,  
But tell of days in goodness spent,  
A mind at peace with all below,  
A heart whose love is innocent!

A weekly paper called "the Bee," has been commenced at Paterson, New Jersey, by PERCY COSOVKA. From the vast increase of population and of business in that section of the state, we hope it may meet with liberal and efficient patronage. The following interesting and gratifying paragraph is from the first number:—*Treat. True American.*

A brief account of the Manufactures which are now in operation in this town.

From a calculation made by one of the most extensive manufacturers, it appears that there are 13 cotton spinning establishments, with about 17,000 spindles, employing between 60 and 70 men, 50 or 60 women, and 600 children in the spinning departments alone—also a large number employed in weaving—There are about 5 tons of yarn spun weekly, and a capital supposed to amount to 1,000,000 dollars engaged in the same.

The above with the addition of two or three other establishments, give employment and support to about two thousand inhabitants, a great number of them are poor, and depend on the prosperity of the establishments, for support—many families are entirely supported through the medium of their children's wages. How long they will be the support of numberless poor, depends on the government to decide.

From the recent statement of the Cotton manufacture in the vicinity of Providence, R. I. it appears that it is 50 per cent. greater than that of all Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1786. It also appears to be equal to one-third of the whole exports of the U. States in the first reported year of the present constitution, from September 1789 to September 1790.

The manufacture of flour and meal, as *Mechanist Mills*, was formerly almost the exclusive business of the water mills within eight or ten miles of the city of Philadelphia. They are now very generally diverted from that employment to the more considerable business of manufacturing wool, cotton, iron, gunpowder, paper, wire, rolling, slitting, nail making, boring, grinding, polishing, stamping, &c. &c. The counties of Philadelphia, Delaware and Gloucester are acquiring a congregation of villages and hamlets by these means, which upon the whole imports from the other counties and states, a balance of flour and meal to feed their swarming hives of industrious manufacturers and mechanics. All the metropolitan towns in our country and the lesser towns and villages, exhibit the same evidences of the progress of manufacturing industry and skill. It is the interest of the United States, to bring the manufacturing purchasers to the doors of the farmers. This is happily exhibited in the distilleries, tanneries, flaxseed oil mills, flour mills, saw mills, smith shops, wool hatters, shoemakers, makers of ploughs, barrows, and carriages, weavers, fullers, and other manufacturers who are scattered over the face of every county and almost every township.

### From a London Paper.

A few days since two tradesmen discoursing over their evening libation, one of them remarked upon the unpleasantness of having occasion even to pass along Broker's row, Moorsfield or Monmouth street. Why said the other; "because," he replied, "you are plagued with either, do you want any furniture—or do you want to purchase any cloths, that it's a complete gamut to run, and fatiguing to answer all their questions." "I do not recollect having been so plagued," said the other—"and I think I might venture to wager that I would pass along Monmouth street any hour in the day, without being once interrupted." The consequence of this reply was the wager of a rump and a dozen—and on Thursday the 23d inst. it was decided.—The gentleman who undertook the task, accompanied by umpires, proceeded to Monmouth street, when taking out an ink-horn, he fastened it to his button hole; then with a large account book in his hand he proceeded on at a slow rate, and completely passed down the street, and back on the opposite side without being once accosted; the shopkeepers regularly retreating as he advanced, under the impression of his being a collector of taxes.

### WHEAT.

60,000 bushels of Wheat  
WANTED AT THE  
ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where

FRESH FLOUR  
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,  
may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash, or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good, clean, merchantable Wheat.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.  
Nov. 18, 1815.

### Doctor Joseph Boswell

HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.  
39th September 23d, 1815.

### Constables' Blanks

For sale this Office.

### CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

150 Hh'ds of Tobacco,

To be delivered early in the season.

October 9, 1815.

LEWIS SANDERS.

### For Sale,

2000 gallons prime old WHISKY—Inquire of

DOWNING & GRANT.

October 7.

### NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter.

Lexington, Aug. 23.

### Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1815.

### Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also,

Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHERRY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent CIG. HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to ride.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street, April 3.

### WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 9th, 1815—87-1f

### New Fashionable Goods.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.

Lexington September 4th, 1815.

P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

### Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queens,

Glass & China Wares;

which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.

September 7, 1815—57

### Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the post. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

May 13.

### Cheap Spun Cotton.

The subscriber has now at his factory, an assortment of

### COTTON YARNS,

BOTH WARP AND FILLING,

Which he offers at the following low Prices,

Viz.—700 at 2s. per dozen.

800 at 1s. 10-12d. per dozen.

9 & 1,000 at 1s. 9d. per dozen.

600 at or about 3s. 9d. per pound.

JOHN MCALLIE,

1-2 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road.

August 17, 1815.

### FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to

JOHN COLEMAN,

Brewer, Lexington.

September 9, 1815—37-1f

### STOP THE RUN-AWAY!

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 3 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

JAMES DEVERS.

October 10, 1815.

### For Sale,

EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE

Flax-Seed Oil,

SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar Twelve & a-half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill opposite the Seminary Lot.

W. H. TEGARDEN.

Sept. 23, 1815.

### WANTED

A NEGRO WOMAN,

ACCUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly.—None but such as are well recommended will be taken.—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 7, 1815.

### David Todd

HAS recommenced the practice of Law, and will attend to personally business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

August 17

### STOP THIEF!

Stolen from the subscriber at St. Louis, on Friday the 20th inst. a BAY MARE about 15 hands high—branded H. on the left side of the face, and on the left shoulder—the mane lies to the right side—six or seven years old—her gait for traveling good—carries her head low—her tail rather high—hair of the tail cut square off—a few white hairs in the tail—never been shod—has had a hurt on the withers—and two other places by the saddle—Also, a saddle and bridle, part worn—said mare &c. was stolen by John Forts—a man probably fifty years old—subject to fits—a tall man, dark hair, one hand lame—has probably gone to Nashville and Kentucky. The public are requested in aid justice to detect the thief and lodge him in some jail, and to stop the property if possible—and they will be rewarded for their trouble by

HYACINTH GAYOU.

St. Louis, Oct. 30, 1815.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if performed by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years: at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool, showing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.

PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.

THOMAS G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 10th, 1815—34-1f

### Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

October 3d, 1815.

### James Garrison,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs MERCHANTS & PHYSICIANS, and all dealers in his line, that in addition to his former stock, he has received a large supply of

FRESH MEDICINES,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual credit. Also, a few barrels of TANNERS' OIL of a superior quality.

Lexington, Oct. 2 1815.

### Plastering & Stocework.

### ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]  
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoc-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815.

### Cornelius Mershon,

### TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop to the upper part of the new brick house on Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occupied by Overton and Cochran, where he continues to carry on his business in all its various branches. Wanted one or two smart active boys as apprentices to the above business.

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9.

### Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815.

### Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleaned, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

June 12th

### Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls.

Lexington, June 12th, 1815—24-1f

### Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2-1/2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 23, 1815.

### WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Steam Mill Lexington.

September 1, 1815.

### I. W. Anderson

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, hand Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Brides, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Potters ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.

July 24, 1815.

### Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburg,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Ashcutt. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburg, May 6.

### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

JAMES MAXWELL,

JAMES HERAN.

JAMES MAXWELL.

Lexington, 30th August, 1815.

### Matters, Look Here

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Roan-oon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

P. & W. BADN.

### CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, new of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815—37-1f

### DANCING SCHOOL.

### JOHN DARRAC

WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal encouragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr. Davis's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next, when he proposes to teach the following dances to those persons who will honor him with their patronage:—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Allemandes, the Gavotte of Vestriz, and the much admired Shawl Dance—Sett Dances and Reels will also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionery Store, Mill street.

An evening school will be opened for a limited number of gentlemen, if application immediately be made. For particulars apply to John Darrac.

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### Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorized to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.

JAMES PRENTISS,

THOS. G. PRENTISS.

August 14.

### For Sale